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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1870. NO. 99.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
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The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, was inaugurated Thursday evening. All the State officers and a large number of citizens were present.

A telegram from Salt Lake announces that the excitement among the Mormons, caused by schism and proposed Congressional legislation, continues. The *Evening News*, (Brigham's organ,) is particularly severe on Cullom's Utah bill, which, it is hoped, will if carried out, be resisted. Brigham also delivered one of his most vituperative speeches on the bill.

Daniel Walsh, who was to have been hung at Chicago yesterday, for the murder of his wife, Rose Walden, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Palmer to imprisonment for life. A dispatch was received from Springfield, Thursday afternoon, telling the officials to prepare the execution, as the Governor would not interfere, but about nine o'clock that night another dispatch was received announcing the commutation.

Logan, No. 2, departed this life, in the hospital at New York, at 1:27 Wednesday night, just two minutes after he had finished a dying statement. He denied with his last breath that he murdered Rogers, and furthermore, he declared that he never had any knowledge of that tragedy, or was acquainted with the perpetrator of it. Drum, the murderer, is still at large.

The newly elected Republican General Committee, of New York, met Thursday evening, at their headquarters, Twenty-second street and Broadway, but after a boisterous session failed to organize. There is a split in the party, which will be healed, if possible, on Wednesday evening next.

The quarrel about the settlement of the Bowne estate, involving $2,000,000, was up before Judge Cardozo, of New York, on Wednesday, on a motion to continue the receivership. Miss Elizabeth Rebecca Bowne, a young lady of twenty-four summers, who was beneficiary under the will, charges that she was defrauded out of $250,000 by the false representations of General H. B. Duryea, one of the trustees, and counsellors and elected Sanford Encanchon temporary Governor, and made application to the federal government for assistance. On the 1st inst. Congress authorized the governement to use 1,000 men of the national guard to suppress the revolution, and the use appropriated money for the necessary expenses. No further call from Spain is reported at Peebla. Gen. Alatorre has resigned.

Pronunciamentos have appeared in Nimes, Rio Del Monte and Pachuca.

Wm. H. Seward is at Orizaba. It is expected he will leave Mexico in the steamer Cleopatra, which sails from Vera Cruz on the 15th inst.

Mr. Fortune, an Englishman, was kidnapped, robbed and murdered on the 28th ult. at Gunning's.

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. 7TuS*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Investigation of Treasury Matters.

Disposition of Public Moneys and Bonds to be Inquired Into.

Treasurers and other Officials to be Put Under Oath.

Mr. Rutan Wants an Investigation into Certain Allegations against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Report on the Somerset Contested Seat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The following resolutions were offered by the gentlemen indicated, and all passed without opposition:

By Mr. Osterhout—For five thousand copies of the Governor's message for each House.

Mr. Olmsted—Fixing Thursday for a joint convention to count the Gubernatorial returns.

Mr. Lowry—Referring that part of the Governor's message relating to the State Treasury to the Finance Committee, with power of inquiry, and authority to swear the State Treasurer and other State officials as to the disposition of public moneys and bonds.

Mr. Lowry—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of giving married women all the property rights of husbands.

Mr. Lowry—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of abolishing the death penalty in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rutan—Referring that part of the Governor's message relating to receival of State appropriations by the agents of charitable institutions without security.

Mr. Henszey—Requesting the Board of Public Charities to report to the next Legislature the expediency of establishing an asylum for inebriates.

Mr. Howard—Instructing the committee authorized by Mr. Lowry's resolution, to inquire into the State Treasury, to push the investigation into the practice of the State Treasurer, for three years past, respecting the use of bonds and State funds.

Mr. Lowry warmly supported this, asserting that the Governor had made no rash allegations against the State Treasurer, in regard to oil speculations, Erie stocks, or New York gold "rings."

Mr. Rutan—Authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had corruptly procured legislation for its benefit, and interfered with its influence in elections, and in the State House, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Brown—Authorizing the purchase of one copy of Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual for each Senator.

Mr. White, from the committee on the Somerset election case, reported declaring the *prima facie* right of Scull to a seat without proving the right of Findley to contest the same.

Pending discussion of the report, the Senate adjourned till four o'clock Tuesday.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Organization of Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND, January 7, 1870.

The citizens of Marshall county, Ind., and adjoining counties, met pursuant to notice at the Court House, in Plymouth, at half-past one P. M., at which time the convention was called, and stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of a railway company, for the purpose of building a railroad from Plymouth, Ind., to Illinois, there to connect with the Rock Island and Bureau Junction Railroad. The required amount of stock being obtained the company was duly organized, with the name of the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railway Company. The following directors were appointed: Hon. George W. Cass, Hon. James McGrew, Hon. C. H. Reeves, John C. Cushman, W. C. Bogh, L. B. Loyd, Wm. Glasbrook, O. C. Rockwell, Mr. Singleton and John S. Bender. The meeting adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

LOUISIANA.

Special Message of Governor Warmouth —Serious Charges Against the Auditor of Public Accounts—Cheerful View of Political Matters and General Prosperity of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—Governor Warmouth yesterday sent a special message to the Legislature, beginning: It becomes my duty to communicate to your honorable body all serious charge against Col. M. Wyckliff, Auditor of Public Accounts. His offenses against the Constitution and laws of the State have seriously embarrassed the Government, and rendered it difficult to pay the interest on the State bonds. He has been guilty of numerous acts, involving extortion and malfeasance in office, against charitable institutions of the State; also involving frauds against the Commonwealth, and collusion with evil-disposed persons to defraud the same. He withheld the warrants of money from the creditors of the State, as a condition precedent to the issuance to them of the certificates of indebtedness, or warrants to which they were entitled by law. He has also gone out of the state a number of cases in which he charges the Auditor with malfeasance, &c. The message then proceeds:

The message to the Legislature congratulates them upon the prosperous condition of affairs and the good feeling existing between the people of the several sections of the State, the political situation, and speaks of the general prosperity of the State. After a reference to the financial world at large, the Governor says there is no need, so far as her building is concerned, that her bonds should sell for less than their par value. He says that credit does not depend alone upon the solvency of the parties or securities that are upon the market, for even the bonds and issues of the Kansas roads, and committees appointed by the companies interested will meet at Jefferson City on Tuesday next to adjust difficulties.

The Missouri Legislature ratified the fifteenth amendment yesterday. The vote in the Senate was 22 to 3; in the House 66 to 34. A license adopted a resolution asking members of Congress to sustain the bill in regard to graduated lands.

A memorial from Miles Greenwood and other citizens of Cincinnati, asking for a charter for the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad, was presented in the Kentucky House yesterday. The presentation of the memorial was followed by a bill granting a charter to the road, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A coal barge valued at $3,200, was lost yesterday by striking the dam at the head of the canal at Louisville.

The annual ball of the first class of naval cadets at Annapolis, took place last evening in old Fort Severn. Among the distinguished persons present were the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Porter, Senator Drake, Commodore Worden and the Russian Minister.

A Newark, N. J., dispatch says: At the meeting of the Common Council to-night, there was an immense crowd, in anticipation of another attempt to change the city officers. The Democrats, having the majority, nominated a new list, but on voting there was a tie on each, one Democratic Alderman, Kagen, voting with the Republicans, thus defeating the resolution. The Council then adjourned amid intense excitement. The lobby denounced Kagen with cries of "traitor," and threatening violence. Kagen withdrew to a private room, while the crowd gathered in front.

Wm. Arney was shot at Winchester, Ind., Thursday night, by a woman named Smith. The woman alleges that Arney was attempting to enter her room.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow. The contest for Chairman of the Convention is between ex-Senator Hendricks and Dr. Tyler. A. Atwood, of Jay county, will probably be Chairman of the Central Committee.

NEW YORK.

Revolutionary Movements—Mr. Seward to Leave on Monday—An Englishman Murdered.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 1, *via* HAVANA, January 7.—General Aguirre, at the head of some troops of the Third Division, has made prisoners of the Governor and a majority of the members of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi, and has called a new election in that State to fill their places. On taking possession of the capital he made a forced loan of $4,000, on General's Egnalia and Loran of the same division, have signed a pronunciamento, but it is not known whether they are acting in conjunction with Aguirre. Romas members of the Legislature of San Luis Potosi escaped to Motaguato, where they reorganized and elected Sanford Escanchon temporary Governor, and made application to the federal government for assistance. On the 1st inst. Congress authorized the government to use 1,000 men of the national guard to suppress the revolution, and the use appropriated money for the necessary expenses. No further call from Spain is reported at Puebla. Gen. Alatorre has resigned.

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NEW YORK, January 7, 1870.

ENGLISHMEN AND OUR RAILROADS.

A member of the British Parliament, Daniel Chadwick, addressed the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. He came to this country as the representative of British capitalists interested in American railroad interests. He said the foreign shareholders were under a panic in regard to their American investments. They are frightened at the injunctions and contradictory jurisdictions. He believed if there was steadiness in our railroad management, many English capitalists would gladly invest here largely. He had seen the President, several leading Senators and Gov. Hoffman, and his impression was that when a railroad passes through several States, the federal and not the State courts should have jurisdiction.

A FRAUD.

Yesterday afternoon Benj. F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman were arrested before Justice Lefferts, charged by C. W. Campbell, a Wall street broker, with having by fraudulent representations obtained his signature to papers which they stated were merely forms, which would be used to effect a loan of $10,000 upon $115,000 North Carolina Railroad bonds. Campbell says he did not read the papers, trusting to the men. He denies that they were not what they were represented.

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Has been filled up to $20,000. That for Mrs. Stanton now amounts to $26,000.

AT LAST.

The Spanish gunboats have sailed.

SMALL POX.

Seventeen fatal cases of small pox, mostly among Germans, are reported the past week.

WASHINGTON.

THE INCOME TAX QUESTION.

The Cost of Producing Pig Iron—Commissioner Welles's Statement Denied—A New Congressional Apportionment Bill—Army Officers Ordered West—The Proposed World's Fair at Washington—Another Verdict Against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Death of General Mower—Cornelius Wendell Explains to Senator Ross—Circuit Judgeship Declined—Capt. Adams's Colorado Explorations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1870.

The Income Tax.

There is a good deal of talk among members of Congress about the income tax, and some of them are receiving letters asking if the tax must be paid this year. The law is so plain that it would seem as if no one need to raise this question. Taxes cannot be paid on this year's income, but they must be paid this spring on last year's income, and the revenue bureau is now having the proper blanks printed. It is not yet certain what action the Ways and Means Committee will recommend in reference to the consideration of the tax, but it is not at all likely that Congress will re-enact it at five per cent. The Democrats generally show a disposition to go against the whole thing in every form, but the probabilities are that three per cent. will finally be laid, with a change in exemptions.

The Cost of Producing Pig Iron.

Papers were received here to-day from the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, which will be presented in the House on Monday. They are signed by representatives of about forty firms, and deny certain statements made by Commissioner Wells in his last annual report. The point in dispute is the cost at which pig iron is produced. Mr. Wells said he was informed on good data that the cost did not, under favorable circumstances, exceed twenty-six dollars per ton. This they deny, and say it is over twenty-nine dollars, and on this showing they asked a good, high tariff.

Congressional Apportionment Bill.

General Paine has prepared an apportionment bill which has the approval of many members, and will be brought into the House for action very soon, respecting the use of bonds and State funds.

Mr. Lowry warmly supported this, asserting that the Governor had made no rash allegations against the State Treasurer, in regard to oil speculations, Erie stocks, or New York gold "rings."

Mr. Rutan—Authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the allegations that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had corruptly procured legislation for its benefit, and interfered with its influence in elections, and in the State House, with power to send for persons and papers.

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Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1870.

ADJOURNMENT—THE COMMITTEES.

The House adjourned to-day until next week, in order to afford the Speaker an opportunity to make up the committees. The selections of Speaker Strang will afford a reasonable idea of the basis upon which he desires legislation conducted. The committees control legislation, and however earnest a majority of the House may be on the subject of retrenchment and reform, should the committees be cast in an opposite interest, their efforts will be thwarted. If Mr. Strang makes good the glowing professions of his inaugural address, in constituting committees, the demand of the people for a non-partisan State capitol will be faithfully reflected. The hotel gossip is that the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means lies between ex-Speaker Davis, of Philadelphia, and James H. Webb, of Bradford county, who announced himself as a candidate for Speaker last fall, but subsequently withdrew in favor of Mr. Strang. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford, is also named for the position. The reputation of "Lish" Davis as being foremost in advocating and voting for all manner of loose appropriations is well known. Mr. Webb, I am happy to say, has a better name as a legislator, and would probably guard the interests of the treasury with fidelity. He has been a member of the House for three years, and is a man of practical ideas and solid information, with a high reputation for integrity. He was not nominated by the party in his district last fall for the Speakership field; but the gentleman put in nomination to succeed him having been killed by a railroad accident, Mr. Webb was taken up, and entered on his old seat in the House.

The desire of the members that there should be a new leaf turned over in legislation, and all jobbery abolished, is strikingly manifest on all occasions, and among the new members the sentiment is almost unanimous. Out of the one hundred members of the last House, but thirty-two were re-elected, twenty-one Republicans and eleven Democrats. Philadelphia re-elected six Republicans, and the delegation from that city is speckled and spotted in a delightful manner, although there are some who insist that it has a uniform complexion and single design in view, without regard to politics or term of service. What that is the appropriation bills will probably disclose. The sixty-eight new members—outside of Philadelphia—are generally elected on a retrenchment platform, and it is clear the advocates of this policy are now, at the outset of the session, in an overwhelming majority. The Senate is not materially changed, and the reform sentiment is almost unanimous. Out of the one hundred members of the last House, but thirty-two were re-elected, twenty-one Republicans and eleven Democrats. Philadelphia re-elected six Republicans, and the delegation from that city is speckled and spotted in a delightful manner, although there are some who insist that it has a uniform complexion and single aim in view, without regard to politics or term of service. What that is the appropriation bills will probably disclose. The sixty-eight new members—outside of Philadelphia—are generally elected on a retrenchment platform, and it is clear the advocates of this policy are now, at the outset of the session, in an overwhelming majority. The Senate is not materially changed, and the reform sentiment is almost unanimous. Out of the one hundred members of the last House, but thirty-two were re-elected, twenty-one Republicans and eleven Democrats. Philadelphia re-elected six Republicans, and the delegation from that city is speckled and spotted in a delightful manner, although there are some who insist that it has a uniform complexion and single aim in view, without regard to politics or term of service. What that is the appropriation bills will probably disclose. The sixty-eight new members—outside of Philadelphia—are generally elected on a retrenchment platform, and it is clear the advocates of this policy are now, at the outset of the session, in an overwhelming majority. The Senate is not materially changed, and the reform sentiment is almost unanimous. Old residenters, and men experienced in legislation, will tell you that this cry of economy is the invariable cry at the opening of the session, but the principle is lost sight of when its application is attempted. This is possibly correct, as a rule, but I take it the back-bones of the members elected by this strong cry of retrenchment and reform, are exceptionally stiff, and they will not be seduced from their position by cajolery or intimidated by threats. One thing is certain, and that is the clear conviction that the business of the War Department cannot be carried on as it has been for the period of war, and influence is being used with the President to save this man and that man from having his name put on the transfer lists.

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The citizens here are going to hold a monster mass meeting to-morrow evening, in aid of the project for a World's Fair, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Butler, Secretary Sawtell and others as speakers, and the attendance of the President and Gen. Sherman is promised by the managers. The papers to-day vigorously urge everybody to attend. The Congress, citizens and the country may understand that the District is dead in earnest about this thing.

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Some of the smarter letter writers were seized by order of the Postmaster General have had the face to go before the District Court here, and ask for a mandamus to compel him to deliver them up. Of course they could have got their correspondence, for the letters have been returned to the persons who wrote them, and the latter denied the application for the mandamus.

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Senator Ross has addressed a letter to Cornelius Wendell, asking whether he really used the language ascribed to him by the New York *Sun*, stating that four Senators had been influenced by money in their votes on impeachment, and whether he (Wendell) had any reason to suppose that was true, or was paid to him (Ross) or to any other person, with the understanding that his vote could be thus influenced. Mr. Wendell replies that he did not say it, and that he has no such mouth, and that he has no reason whatever to believe that any one received any money with the understanding that his vote was to be used to influence his vote. Mr. Wendell says, however, in his reply that Perry Fuller was offered several thousand dollars with the expectation that he would change against Johnson, but that he declined to receive it on the ground that nothing could be accomplished with Ross in that way from the Democratic standpoint.

Judge Withey, of Michigan, lately confirmed to the Circuit Judgeship for the States of Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Michigan, has telegraphed a positive declination to the President.

Exploration of Colorado River.

On the reassembling of Congress the report of Captain Samuel Adams, on the explorations of the Colorado river, will be laid before the Senate, and a resolution offered to print a considerable number.

Marshal of Southern Ohio.

Col. Wm. Lochrie Secretary of Governor Hayes, appears to be the most prominent candidate for successor to Marshal Hickenlooper, of Southern Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1870.

THE MONITORS NOT SUITED FOR ROUGH WATER.

Admiral Poor, whose flag ship, the Severn, conveyed the monitor Dictrior to Key West, reports, on the return of the vessels, that monitors should not be sent to sea unless moderate winds and pleasant weather can be relied upon.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Commander Truxton, of the United States ship Jamestown, writes to the Navy Department from Marquisas Islands, September 30th, that an attempt is going to be made by a company of Englishmen to colonize a portion of Nookeeva Island, and a grant of several thousand acres of land had been made by the French Government to those of the citizens in Tahiti, who have temporarily vacated their claims to Nookeeva Island.

DEATH OF GENERAL MOWER.

The War Department has received a telegram from New Orleans, announcing the death by congestion of Chills, at Fort Mayer, of Major General J. A. Mower, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

It is proposed at the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue instructions to supervisors, requiring them to consolidate the various distillery districts once every three months. This, it is thought, will aid materially the proper prosecution of public business.

The amount of money the Internal Revenue has sent instructions to the supervisor of the division embracing Indian Territory to seize all unstamped tobacco manufactured there. Information received here shows that much leaf tobacco is taken thither from Arkansas and other adjacent States, and manufactured, with a view to avoid federal taxation, and it is thought that the neutral land is exempt by treaty from taxation. The Leaf Internal Revenue tax applies, however, refers to all the territories. The tobacco which may be seized will be brought into Arkansas where the question will settle the question of jurisdiction. It is not designed to seize factories, but only the manufactured tobacco on which tax has not been paid.

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

It is said that a treaty of cession already been paid for the lease of Samana, over which the United States now have jurisdiction. There is no doubt that the President will send to the Senate, probably on Monday, a secret message with a treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. The sum of one million eight hundred millions of dollars is proposed to be given for the republic buildings, this being the entire expense of the United States country is to be annexed as a Territory, and not as a State.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The reception by Secretary Fish and lady this evening was unusually brilliant.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 7—6 P. M.

The wheat market at the afternoon Board was quiet and steady; receipts lower; sales 30,000 bush. seller January; seller February closed at 75¾@75¾c. Corn relied on and steady; receipts lower; seller January sold nearly at 51c, closing at the same figure. In the evening the grain market was quiet and quiet; unchanged; steadiness in our railroad management, many English capitalists would gladly invest here largely. He had seen the President, several leading Senators and Gov. Hoffman, and his impression was that when a railroad passes through several States, the federal and not the State courts should have jurisdiction.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1870.

THE MONITORS NOT SUITED FOR ROUGH WATER.

Admiral Poor, whose flag ship, the Severn, conveyed the monitor Dictrior to Key West, reports, on the return of the vessels, that monitors should not be sent to sea unless moderate winds and pleasant weather can be relied upon.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Commander Truxton, of the United States ship Jamestown, writes to the Navy Department from Marquisas Islands, September 30th, that an attempt is going to be made by a company of Englishmen to colonize a portion of Nookeeva Island, and a grant of several thousand acres of land had been made by the French Government to those of the citizens in Tahiti, who have temporarily vacated their claims to Nookeeva Island.

DEATH OF GENERAL MOWER.

The War Department has received a telegram from New Orleans, announcing the death by congestion of Chills, at Fort Mayer, of Major General J. A. Mower, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

It is proposed at the Internal Revenue Bureau to issue instructions to supervisors, requiring them to consolidate the various distillery districts once every three months. This, it is thought, will aid materially the proper prosecution of public business.

The amount of money the Internal Revenue has sent instructions to the supervisor of the division embracing Indian Territory to seize all unstamped tobacco manufactured there. Information received here shows that much leaf tobacco is taken thither from Arkansas and other adjacent States, and manufactured, with a view to avoid federal taxation, and it is thought that the neutral land is exempt by treaty from taxation. The Leaf Internal Revenue tax applies, however, refers to all the territories. The tobacco which may be seized will be brought into Arkansas where the question will settle the question of jurisdiction. It is not designed to seize factories, but only the manufactured tobacco on which tax has not been paid.

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

It is said that a treaty of cession already been paid for the lease of Samana, over which the United States now have jurisdiction. There is no doubt that the President will send to the Senate, probably on Monday, a secret message with a treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. The sum of one million eight hundred millions of dollars is proposed to be given for the republic buildings, this being the entire expense of the United States country is to be annexed as a Territory, and not as a State.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

The reception by Secretary Fish and lady this evening was unusually brilliant.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 7—6 P. M.

The wheat market at the afternoon Board was quiet and steady; receipts lower; sales 30,000 bush. seller January; seller February closed at 75¾@75¾c. Corn relied on and steady; receipts lower; seller January sold nearly at 51c, closing at the same figure. In the evening the grain market was quiet and quiet; unchanged; steadiness in our railroad management, many English capitalists would gladly invest here largely. He had seen the President, several leading Senators and Gov. Hoffman, and his impression was that when a railroad passes through several States, the federal and not the State courts should have jurisdiction.

A FRAUD.

Yesterday afternoon Benj. F. Sawyer, Mayor of Hudson City, Samuel Ropes and J. J. Bowman were arrested before Justice Lefferts, charged by C. W. Campbell, a Wall street broker, with having by fraudulent representations obtained his signature to papers which they stated were merely forms, which would be used to effect a loan of $10,000 upon $115,000 North Carolina Railroad bonds. Campbell says he did not read the papers, trusting to the men. He denies that they were not what they were represented.

THE HAWLEY FUND.

Has been filled up to $20,000. That for Mrs. Stanton now amounts to $26,000.

AT LAST.

The Spanish gunboats have sailed.

SMALL POX.

Seventeen fatal cases of small pox, mostly among Germans, are reported the past week.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Election Disturbances in Spain—The Deputies Visit Regent Serrano—Speech of Senor Riveras—The Idea of a Dictatorship Abandoned—The Foreign Policy of France—Important Debates in the Senate—Letter from Sir Curtis Lampson—Gov. Hoffman's Message Ridiculed, &c., &c.

Letter from Sir Curtis Lampson.

LONDON, January 7.—Sir Curtis Lampson has written a letter to the *Times*, ridiculing the anti-repudiation declaration in the annual message of the Governor of the State of New York. He takes occasion to remind Governor Hoffman that it is owing to his action that Fisk has control of the Erie Railroad, and therefore he is responsible for that fraud.

Mrs. Stowe's Defense.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day has an article animadverting severely on Mrs. Stowe's defense of her true story of Lord Byron's life.

Survey Completed.

The trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, commenced by General Roy in 1783, ended this week with the completion of the surveys in Scotland.

A Visit to the Regent.

MADRID, January 7.—On the occasion of the feast of the Epiphany yesterday, the Cortes proceeded in a body to the royal palace, and were received by Regent Serrano. Senor Rivaras, President of the Cortes, made an address to the Regent, in which he declared in the name of all the deputies, that through unity of action alone could victorious revolution be completed.

The Dictatorship Abandoned.

La Politica says all idea of a dictatorship has been abandoned. The ministers refuse to withdraw their resignations unless a programme of policy is definitely formed.

French Foreign Policy.

PARIS, January 7.—Count D'Arn, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the diplomatic representatives of France at foreign courts, announcing that the policy of the French Government will be absolutely pacific.

Discussion in the Senate.

The Senate was in session to-day. M. Ollivier and Count D'Arn, new ministers, were present. Count D'Arn said the government intended to maintain the concordat with the Romanical Council and the relations of France with the Holy See on the 11th; on commercial questions on the 13th, and on the domestic policy on the 14th and 15th inst.

Election Disturbances in Spain.

MADRID, January 7, Evening.—Election disturbances are reported in Alicante, Alcoy, Huesca and at other points. This city is tranquil.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 7.—Consols for money 92⅞; account 92¾. American securities dull; 6's, 1862, 86½@86¾; do 1865, 86½@86¾; do 1867, 86½@86¾. Erie 19¾@19¾; Illinois Central 88; Atlantic and Great Western 25¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, January 7.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 15 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton—sales for the week 66,000 bales; for export 9,000; for speculation 10,000. Stock 351,000 bales; American 291,000. Receipts for the week 61,000 bales; American 49,000. Futures quiet; uplands 12¼d; orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 30s 6d. Pork 105s. Beef 102s. Cheese 69s 6d. Bacon 61s 6d. Lard 69s. Tallow 45s 9d. Turpentine 29s@29s 6d. Linseed oil 37s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, January 7.—Tallow dull at 46s 6d. Rosin 10s. Petroleum 1s 6d. Spirits 1s. Linseed oil firmer £30 8s. Calcutta linseed 58s.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, January 7.—Cotton quiet at 137 francs afloat.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, January 7.—Petroleum 60½ francs.

Bremen and Hamburg quiet and unchanged.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—Bonds opened at 92¾.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Letter from the Secretary of San Francisco Circuit.

NEW YORK, January 7.—At our meeting this afternoon about 300 were present, but at least one hundred and fifty members.

"SAN FRANCISCO, December 27, 1869.

"*To R. W. Pope.*

"DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 15th is received. I am sorry to inform you that reductions have been going on on this coast since the beginning of the Atlantic and Pacific States Company with the Western Union. The operators in San Francisco, Sacramento have already been reduced ten dollars each, and several in the country have received notice that a reduction will take place January 1, 1870. Every operator in Virginia City agrees to quit, leaving only the agent and clerk. Operators in Stockton, Marysville, Red Bluff, Los Angeles, Yreka will be the only ones to run the office." Yreka, although not sworn in, has promised to stand firm, and is doing pretty well off northern business. All we require now is the aid of Corinne or Omaha, to cut off connection with the East, and we will win. But yet we hardly know what will take place, but we had many with but we would say that the bill was paid, and the creditor departed. The

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY JANUARY 8, 1870.

OUR Harrisburg letter to-day contains several matters of interest, including the substance of bills for reforming the Treasury. What our correspondent has to say of Speaker STRANG, the circumstances under which he was elected, and the overwhelming preponderance of the reformers, places the subject in its true light.

MR. MACKEY, in his report, expresses the opinion that "the State should derive some benefit" from the unexpended balance. Why not the entire benefit? On what basis is it proposed that "the divide" with the State shall be made? It is something to have a part conceded, but we propose that the State shall have the whole.

THE action of Speaker STINSON in placing Senator BILLINGFELT at the head of the Committee on Finance, in that body, is especially gratifying, and will be warmly applauded as an important step in the work of reform. A more inflexibly honest or faithful legislator the State has never had than Senator BILLINGFELT. To him and his efforts a great deal is due for the political reforms which are on the eve of consummation, especially in regard to the public funds and the office of Treasurer. Speaker STINSON deserves and will receive the thanks of sincere reformers for promoting Senator BILLINGFELT to a position of so much importance, and for which he is so well qualified.

THE friends of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform should prepare to resist the assaults which the supporters of profligacy and extravagance are preparing to make on their ranks. It is no compliment, nevertheless it is true, that certain ring leaders openly boast that three weeks will suffice to seduce a sufficient number to prevent contemplated measures of reform, more especially the thorough overhauling of the Treasury system, which the people so demand. There is no sort of doubt boast ... the effect which eco... will have on the fortunes of rings ... viduals, the supporters of such a policy should have a thorough understanding, so that their work may be done with thoroughness.

A REMINISCENCE.

It is authoritatively stated that Messrs. R. H. Hutton and Meredith Townsend were the two journalists who alone deserve credit for defending the cause of the Union in Great Britain during the war. The two gentlemen, it is said, were sole proprietors and editors of the *Spectator* during the whole of that period, as they are now; they rendered themselves and their journal unpopular by their strenuous support in which they supported the North; they lost money by it; they received no external encouragement from either side; but still they fought to the last, with a sincerity, a courage and consistency which have never been exceeded in the history of journalism.

It may gratify some readers and also increase the interest with which they shall in future read articles in, or taken from, the London *Spectator*, to know that one of the gentlemen here referred to was an admirer and defender of American institutions before he became a London journalist. During the last forty years or more, *The Friend of India*, a weekly paper published at Serampore, a few miles from Calcutta, has been the most influential paper in the British possessions in the East. It was founded by JOHN MARSHMAN, a son of the celebrated missionary of the same name. Since a couple of years after its establishment it has been read by all Englishmen of the better class in India, and is known to have been a chief agent in effecting some of the most important reforms in English social and administration in that country. When JOHN MARSHMAN ceased to edit *The Friend*, about 1850, MEREDITH TOWNSEND took his place, and for ten years or a little more conducted the paper with a degree of ability and spirit that added much to its influence both in the east and in England. The reader may find evidence of this statement in the memoirs of the late Bishop WILSON, by his son-in-law. To the American readers of *The Friend* it was a constant gratification to notice the admirable power and candor with which American subjects were discussed in its columns, and it is not too much to say that, through the influence of this paper, not only was Anglo-Indian opinion in regard to this country revolutionized—at least much changed—but American ideas were advocated and recommended in the interest of Indian reform. Indian schools and Indian prisons as now constituted are not the only institutions in that country which bear an American impression through Mr. TOWNSEND's labors. In India, as in England afterwards, he brought some odium upon himself by the display of his American sympathies.

AN ANNIVERSARY—JAN. 8, 1815.

A people who do not remember with grateful honor the deeds of their ancestors are not likely to achieve anything worthy of being remembered with grateful honor by their posterity. The brilliant and important military exploits of our late war must not be allowed to obliterate from memory the ancestral action which seemed worthy of celebration before these last exploits took their place in history. Perhaps it is well that we should strive, if not to forget, at least to thrust the latter into the back ground of memory as having been performed in civil strife, by giving as much prominence as possible to those early victories which were gained over a foreign enemy, and in the honor of which our recent focs possess as much interest as ourselves. And if any of these achievements which reflect credit on the whole country belonged peculiarly to the section with which we have lately been at war, the recurrence of their anniversaries may be wisely used as occasions for recalling long past fraternal services, and for thus reviving those sentiments of a common patriotism which are so essential to the common prosperity and glory of the entire nation. The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is an occasion of this nature. When in December, 1814, the British were known to be meditating an invasion of the country at the mouth of the Mississippi, the excitement and anxiety throughout the country were intense. And perhaps not many events in our recent conflict were heard of with more joy, or their details scrutinized with more interest than were excited in the breasts of our fathers, by the reports of what JACKSON and his extemporized army did on the eighth of January, 1815, as these reports were swiftly, in the old ways, carried over the land. The invaders numbered eight thousand four hundred men, under General PAKENHAM, and the Americans who took part in the repulse, were about forty-seven hundred men, with General JACKSON to command them. Two or three circumstances combined to heighten the popular enthusiasm called forth by the defeat of the invaders. ... was organized as almost certain to be decisive; to be what in fact it proved, the last important engagement of the war. Its result was therefore hailed as the harbinger of a glorious peace. Another animating circumstance was the small cost of life at which the victory had been gained. While the General-in-Chief of the invaders had been slain with two hundred and ninety-one others, and twelve hundred and sixty-two had been wounded, and seventeen officers and four hundred and eighty-two privates had been taken prisoners, of the Americans only fifteen had been killed and thirty-eight wounded. Then we must also recollect the intense and just feeling of resentment with which the enemy were universally regarded on account of their conduct in the north. Wherever they had landed along the upper coast, their march had been marked with plunder and destruction. They had burned Washington with its fine public buildings, not sparing even the Congressional library. On the 8th of January, 1815, the parole and countersign of the army were 'Beauty and Booty.' This charge has been denied, but never yet on sufficient grounds. It rested on the agreeing statements of many British prisoners and deserters. It has been repeated and published times innumerable and has never been refuted, as if false it might easily have been or could be now, by merely telling the world what were the parole and countersign on that memorable day—a fact standing written in the orderly books of every corps in the army. The charge was certainly true, and the countersign was in perfect harmony with the known spirit and past career of the army in question. But true or false, it was generally believed by Americans, and tended to enhance the enthusiasm and the gratitude with which the achievement of JACKSON and his soldiers was celebrated at the time. Finally, the common impression that JACKSON's breastworks were constructed chiefly of cotton bales—now known to be erroneous—may have had some effect upon the general enthusiasm. A tincture of the comical or ludicrous element was thus introduced among the solemn details of war, which appealed to the popular sense of humor.

At any rate, "it was a famous victory," important in its immediate and direct results, and, perhaps, still more momentous in its indirect and ... influence. It made ANDREW JACKSON the hero of New Orleans, and consequently President of the United States—and thus became a very powerful factor in the future history of this country. This influence has been often obvious in our annals, and it will long be present in moulding our political growth, even though it may not always be susceptible of detection.

NEW CHAPTER IN THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL CASE.

On the 10th day of December last past, the Editor and Publisher of the COMMERCIAL were arrested for libel on the information of Mr. M. S. QUAY, made before Alderman NEEPER, who has his office in Diamond alley. On the first day of the hearing, the 16th, Mr. QUAY failed to come to time as prosecuting witness. An adjournment till the day following was had, when Mr. QUAY took the stand. How he immortalized himself in the character of The Dumb Witness, on that and two succeeding days, the public cannot have forgotten. Two expert lawyers ably assisted in the performance. It was, perhaps, the most extraordinary one on the part of a prosecuting witness professing a desire to have the whole truth told, that was ever witnessed. Notwithstanding their truth-telling professions, it taxed their united powers, besides the sustaining and overruling assistance of the Alderman, to prevent the truth coming out. Considering the push-to-the-wall boasts and threats by the prosecution at the outset, their attitude from the first half hour of Mr. QUAY's career in the witness line to the close of the performance, was extremely funny. A more ... of gentlemen commencing ... ding themselves on ... never heard ... by the Alderman promptly holding ... fendants for trial, "at the present term" of the Court, the Grand Jury being in session, and requiring bail in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. We were given to understand that no delay would be tolerated, that the Grand Jury would be asked to consider the case speedily, and that the case would be tried at the earliest day possible—a view of the matter which accorded with our wishes perfectly. We were held to bail on the 21st of December, and for the greater part of the two weeks which followed, the Grand Jury were in session considering bills. On Wednesday, having concluded the business before them, they adjourned,—but to our surprise, neither Mr. QUAY nor the QUAY-COMMERCIAL case had been before them. On making inquiry at the office of Alderman NEEPER, we were still further surprised on being assured by him, that, acting under the direction of Messrs. MARSHALL and SWARTZWELDER, he had made no return of the information, but withheld it. He could give no other reason for not performing his duty, except that the counsel for the other side had so directed him, which he considered authority sufficient, and was not afraid of the consequences.

We must say that the directions of Mr. QUAY's counsel to the Alderman, and that officer's obedient course, in withholding the information, whereby a speedy trial was prevented, were entirely consistent with their course on the preliminary hearing. But how will these things appear to the public? Are they consistent with the professed desire of Mr. QUAY to have the truth developed, or of his counsel for a speedy trial? But one inference can be drawn from the facts as we have related them. That inference the public will inevitably draw. We desire to have the truth brought out, and to this end we have fought for a speedy trial. If the prosecution want time to enable witnesses to get out of the way, we can understand their tactics. If they are afraid to face the truth—if the case has presented aspects they dreamed not of, whereby they themselves are virtually placed on trial—their course can readily be understood. The public, we apprehend, will experience little difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

Judge Hoar's Position.

It seems there has never been any foundation for any statement or suggestion to the effect that the President would do anything but leave the Senate to act finally upon the appointment of Judge Hoar. The determination of the President is unchanged in this respect, and his action receives the full assent of the Attorney General. A number of Senators, who are credited with having voted to lay his nomination on the table, are now causing it to be understood that they are not on that side, and the majority against Mr. Hoar, which, on the adjournment of the Senate, was alleged to be fifteen, has now dwindled to nine, and perhaps even less.

Capital was sought to be made against Judge Hoar's appointment, by several journals, which artificially manufactured opinion drawn from the Attorney General concerning the national cemeteries, in reply to a resolution passed a few days before the adjournment. The opinion was said to contain the objectionable phrase that the consent of the Southern Legislatures was necessary to preserve the national cemeteries intact, and it was on this point that capital was sought to be made against Mr. Hoar. There is nothing in the opinion, however, which denies the right of the United States to protect its dead as an incident of the war-making power; and when the full text is presented, it will be found that Mr. Hoar did not announce it either legal or a political heresy.

Magazines.

Appleton's Journal No. 9 shows no decline in excellence from preceding numbers. The illustrations are always remarkably fine, and the portraits of distinguished men in particular form a really valuable feature of this publication. The present *Journal* is a beautiful combination of light and solid matter, also not too solid. The monthly part for a year will make a splendid and valuable volume.

From the American publishers we have received *Good Words for* January, 1870. This is a Scotch monthly magazine edited by Norman McLeod, D. D., the eminent preacher. It is republished in this country by Lippincott & Co., and sold at twenty-five cents a number, or two dollars and fifty cents a year. It is filled with good reading, solid and entertaining, and well adapted to be a useful visitor in families.

AN air line road between New York and Philadelphia is one of the things of the near future. A meeting of the solid men of Philadelphia and Bucks county, Pa., and of New Jersey, met in the first named city on Wednesday, and resolved to bring New York two hours westward. This they propose to do by building an entirely independent line, and the complete survey of the route between Philadelphia and Bucks county, crosses the Delaware at Yardleyville, and passing through Mercer, Somerset, and Union counties of New Jersey, reaches Jersey City. The road is to be built in the most substantial manner, to be laid with steel rails, and will cross no public roadway on the level. The company has opened an office in Philadelphia, and indications are that the necessary capital stock will be subscribed in a brief time.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the new Premier of France, was a Radical in '48. In '51 he was threatened with transportation, was finally expelled from the country, returned in 1860. Re-elected from the same district in 1863, he assumed a moderate tone, speaking alternately for and against Government measures. His own district rejected him, but he was immediately re-elected by a country district, since which time he has been a fast friend of the Emperor.

THE strike of the German and English steamship lines against the Postoffice Department gives rise to the rumor that the improvement upon the existing steamer as great as that was upon the sailing packet. An American engineer at Glasgow is said to be the lucky inventor, who is encouraged by the Department. No details of the wonderful invention are furnished, however.

FROM 1797 to about 1822, England was not only specie paying, but during that period the bills of the Bank of England were in effect a legal tender. Her silver pound sterling was originally twelve ounces, but it has been changed according to the exigencies of her rulers, until it is now composed of four ounces and a fraction.

PERSONS partial to bivalves will rejoice to learn that in Baltimore alone nearly 6,000 women find steady employment throughout the season in packing oysters. Maryland has 569 licensed vessels in the trade, the total yield of the oyster beds being estimated at 4,000,000 bushels per year.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of Ohio, has prepared a bill proposing to enlarge the homestead act to 320 instead of 160 acres. He favors giving actual settlers 160 acres for irrigation, and 160 acres of grazing land. He also favors the payment of pensions in every county without cost to the pensioners.

GOV. BAKER, of Indiana, washes his hands of the divorce laws of that State. He says he prepared a bill making radical changes in the present laws, which passed the Senate, but the House refused to alter the law.

THE EPIPHANY.

Ritualistic Pageant at St. Alban's N. Y. —Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Milnes.

A genuine novelty was afforded the up town Ritualists Wednesday night, at St. Alban's Church, Forty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, New York, in the shape of an eve-Epiphany celebration of solemn vespers. The ideal sought to be embodied by these nocturnal religious rites is the practice of "waicaing" in the churches on the vigils of festivals during the early ages of Christianity —a custom excised by modern thought during the past six centuries, and known only at present in cloisters modelled on abbeys like La Trappe and the Grand Chartreuse, in France, or that paradise of solitudes, Vallambrosa, in Italy. At eight o'clock, with conventual punctuality, the vesper bell rang out softly on the clear, frosty air, while simultaneously the sweet tones of a neat little organ called back the wandering thoughts of the devout assembled around the brilliantly lighted altar of the little rustic Gothic edifice.

The decorations were of the same symbolic and devotional character as those already described in connection with the Christmas festivities. "Solemn vespers" were ushered in by a long procession of youthful acolytes, clad in surplices and bearing lights; of members of the choir engaged in devout psalmody, and of priests habited also in snowy garments. A large cross was borne high aloft, and the Rev. Dr. Morell brought up the rear with downcast step and downcast eyes, and wearing a white satin cape, tastefully trimmed with red and gold ribbon. The ritualistic ceremonial, devout style and measure which evid-ntly, but very unduly, affected the Inquisitorial semantic, or "Even Song," as heard in the majestic aisles of such cathedrals as the Duomo or Ara del Cimpeli. In the hymns, prayer and anthems the worshippers joined with evident devotion, and the bowing and other movements emblematic of adoration received most marked attention. No special devotional habit of thought was apparent in the prayers used; but one of the lessons read by the Rev. Mr. Dowson, was the Virgin Mother of the Redeemer much prominence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The annual report of the New York Metropolitan Police Department shows that the force now numbers 2,232 men. In 1869, the number of arrests made was 85,346. During the year there were 135,591 people furnished with lodgings at the station house. The total amount disbursed from the Police Insurance Fund was $45,571; receipts, $51,920. Fifty widows, forty-five lieved officers and four orphans were the beneficiaries. The value of property restored by the clerks of the department was $1,960.00. The report further shows that 76 ferryboats ply between New York and adjacent points.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher personally superintended the auctioning off of seats and pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and encouraged the bidding. Mr. Gage, a wealthy speculator, carried off the best or prize seat, for which he pays $315 at the annual rent. Mr. Bowen, publisher of the *Independent*, bid $490 for the second choice, and Mr. Claflin, the dry goods prince, offered $485 for the third best seat, and both these bids were accepted. The total sum realized by the sale was $57,643 50, against $54,494 last year.

A farmer of Kent county, Michigan, at the age of sixty-eight, walked from near Muskegon to Grand Rapids, a distance of thirty-five miles, in a little less than eight and one-half hours—a good share of the way being over either a clay or mud road, with the rain in many ... ly ankle-deep. This "walkist" has not in over forty years tasted spirituous or malt liquors of any kind, nor coffee, nor even either tea or coffee, but has been very regular in his habit of smoking tobacco during a goodly proportion of his waking hours for about fifty years.

At the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in Bradford, Mass., last Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. Kingsbury's church, the silver goblets used by the church in 1730, one hundred and forty years ago, were made use of. Probably there are very few so old communion vessels in the country.

The New York *Musical Gazette* says that when the idea of learning to sing by note was first introduced into New England, something more than 100 years ago, it was strongly opposed on religious grounds. It was denounced as nothing less than Popery in disguise. The New England *Chronicle* put it in this form: "If the singing of songs by rule is allowed, the next thing will be to pray by rule and preach by rule, and then comes Popery." In the town of Braintree, several members of the church were expelled because they advocated singing by note.

A Minnesota woman, who doesn't want to vote, had a sick husband and a wild farm on her hands last season. She set to work, cut the brush from eight acres and dug out the grubs, broke and fenced it; put in two acres of corn and potatoes, hoed and harvested them, as also one hundred bushels of turnips and one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, also plowed during the summer, dug a cellar for the house, and did her housework.

The pavement between Warren and Murray streets, N. Y., having settled several inches, an investigation has traced the cause to the excavations beneath by the Pneumatic Tube Company large enough to admit a railroad car.

Chicagoans boast that the business of their Postoffice has increased forty per cent. in 1869 over that of last year. We have an explanation of this marked increase in the mail business in the announcement that it has come that during last year seven hundred and twenty-three divorce suits were tried in the western metropolis, and four hundred and ninety-six divorces were granted.

There were one hundred and eleven dwellers in New York who exchanged their place of residence last year by means of suicide. The manner of their voluntary taking off must in favor with men was shooting, next hanging, next cutting the throat. Drowning and taking laudanum were each preferred by five victims. The women, one and all, disdain to meddle with firearms, the greater number choosing Paris green as their panacea. Nearly as many drowned themselves, but one left the world by means of laudanum, strychnine, morphine, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid or chloroform, while only one hanged herself.

The *Halifax Chronicle*, in the course of an article on Canadian annexation, reasons thus: "The market of the United States is necessary to our lives. The market of Great Britain is not. Deprive us of the one our cultivation, the warmth of the shade of a brave flag will not compensate for a barefoot winter."

A Cheyenne letter says: The delightful climate in this region will annually draw hither a large number of tourists to enjoy the mountain breezes, so pleasant in summer, with no mosquitoes or other vermin to disturb one's nightly slumbers. Ere long, doubtless, will be formed me that she should spend her summers in Colorado. The soda springs, both hot and cold, bubbling up from the earth within a few feet of each other, are favorites with invalids, and the climate is healthful for consumptives, if not too far gone. The mines of Colorado are the richest in America, and coal is found there in inexhaustible quantities.

"Old Bill Williams," who for twenty-five years has been a stage driver in the West, died at Atlantic City, Iowa, on Thursday. He died delirious, exclaiming, "Hey, Tiger, boy," "Tiger" being a favorite horse of his former times.

The number of passengers carried by the various New York companies was about 106,000,000, of which the Union Ferry Company carried 42,720,000; the Hoboken Ferry Company, 6,140,000; the Jersey City Company 41,000,000; the New York and Elizabethport, 5,000,000.

The very latest thing of the kind out is the plan of a balloon presented to the Meteorological Society of France, by M. Silberman, intended for journeys through the air, of a longer or shorter duration, with all the regularity and many of the comforts introduced into land or water traveling. The inventor claims that the machine can rise or descend in the air, at the pleasure of the aronaut; can be warmed and lighted, when necessary, and food can be cooked if desired; and at the same time the whole machine is entirely safe from fire and from water; and in case of accident to it the passenger can be safe from falling.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. LOPEZ, a son of the President of Paraguay, has arrived in Washington, and is stopping at the Arlington Hotel. He is a young man of some twenty years, and speaks the English language. He does not credit the report that Lopez has fled to Bolivia, and gives up the contest. This report is, on the contrary, regarded by some as a blind put forth by the allies to excite their sentiment from at home country.

Among other distinguished persons present at Booth's theater the other night was Mr. Fechter, now looked upon in Europe as the greatest living *Hamlet*. He occupied Mr. Booth's box, and watched the entire performance with undisguised interest, which at times amounted to open and generous applause.

Nelaton, the French Surgeon-in-Chief, proposes a legislative enactment to make Parisian doctors get out of bed when they are sent for at night by cases partially fatal. Already it appears that physicians of that city commonly refuse to lose a night's rest for any except their regular clients—a matter in which the public say they should have the right to decide for themselves.

Lieut. E. P. Colby, of the United States army, committed suicide at Jefferson, Texas, a few days ago. He shot himself through the heart with a revolver. He was a son of S. C. Colby, of the Treasury Department.

The editor of a Kentucky paper claims to have in his possession the tomahawk with which Tecumseh threw at Col. Richard M. Johnson, just before the latter killed him. It is not as great a curiosity as the sword that Saladin wished for, and which is now to be seen in all the leading museums on the continent.

Cuban Speculations.

The early cession of Cuba to the United States is said to be the important question behind the scenes. There is hardly any doubt that the actual Government in Spain is in treaty with the United States and the American Government, to mention this fact openly would be the signal of their downfall, and the immediate entrance of Prince Alfonso as the future King of the Spaniards, with Cersundi as Regent during his minority. There is only the diplomatic way to arrange and finish the Cuban question; mere feats of arms will not do it, and although the war bulletins give almost daily account of skirmishes and engagements, the end of the rebellion is as far removed as it was a year ago. Over 30,000 men have arrived from Spain since the beginning of the revolution. Many Spaniards and Cubans have died since then, but there is no material change in the situation. Only three months are left the troops before the climate puts an end to any diary operations, and there is no evidence that the troops can master the revolution in that time.

Those familiar with the climate and the resources of both parties aver that if the Spaniards don't quell the insurrection before the 1st of April, they never will.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Salt Lake reports intense excitement among the Mormons over the new platform advocated by the *Weekly Tribune*, published by Elders Harrison, Tuiledge, Godbe and Sherman. They oppose Brigham Young, and advocate leaving the power in the hands of the twelve apostles; extending religious liberty to all; limiting plural marriages; striking out the word "Gentile," supporting the General Government; a general reduction of tithes; and the abolishment of the priesthood and foreign missionaries, and are supported by the ablest men of Utah. Over 6,000 members of the Mormon Church have taken up the cause, and daily acquisitions are being made.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE RE-ELECTION OF ELDERS.

The question as to whether a ruling elder should hold his office for life, is being very earnestly discussed in the several branches of the Presbyterian Church, The *Banner* says: The custom which has generally prevailed in the Presbyterian Church in this country, is, that one elected a ruling elder, exercises his office for life, unless he should remove from that particular church, or be deposed for crime. But, on account of the many instances in which churches suffer from the inefficiency and unacceptableness of elders, against whom not the least suspicion of crime may be breathed, or even entertained, this whole question will most probably undergo a searching examination. There is a general feeling abroad, that whilst it is a very easy matter to get rid of an unpopular pastor, there should be some way provided whereby an elder may be relieved who is no longer acceptable, and who is unwilling to retire, should be set aside from activity in that particular church, while he is not, at the same time, divested of his office.

SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE.

The church in Birmingham, on the south side of the Monongahela, immediately opposite this city, held a Sabbath School Jubilee and Church Festival in the lecture room of the new church edifice, last Friday evening. The congregation had entered this lecture room for the first time on the previous Sabbath, at which time the attendance at the Sabbath School was 250. This church was organized in 1851, with four members. The present number of whom 40 have been introduced through the Sabbath School. The new edifice and its appurtenances is a most excellent position, and when completed will be the best church building on that side of the river. The entire cost will be over $20,000.

NEW CHURCH AT BELLEVERNON.

A new church edifice was dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath morning, December 19th, in the village of Bellevernon, Pa. The sermon was preached by the Rev. G. M. Hair, of McKeesport, Pa., in his accustomed forcible manner. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the pastor, the Rev. J. Y. Graham. The house is in the gothic style of architecture, is tastefully furnished, has a fine bell, and is admirably heated by a fine furnace. A choir, accompanied by an organ, produced most excellent music.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. T. M. Wilson, the able and excellent pastor of the church of Sharpsburg, Presbytery of Allegheny City, gave notice last Sabbath of this desire for the congregation to unite with him in asking a dissolution of the pastoral relation on account of his continued ill health. The congregational meeting for this purpose will be held next Monday.

The Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., was received into the Presbytery of Clarion on the 21st of December. He is supplying the church of Brookville, Penn.

The Rev. J. M. Barnett has concluded to accept the call to the church of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

PULPIT ENTERTAINMENTS.

The *United Presbyterian* has been very forcibly struck with pulpit announcements which appeared in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of last Saturday last, and makes it the subject of an editorial. Among the subjects quoted are these: "Mary, Queen of Scots." "Manhood." "The Origin and History of Christmas;" "Christmas and its Carolings;" "Christmas Theology and Spiritualism;" "Dead Faith and the Faith of Devils;" "Natural Weaning."

The editor then says: But we forbear further quotation. Surely it is enough to sadden the heart. May it not be feared that these items may have reason to say of the pulpits that are filled with the preaching that is likely to be from such themes, they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. While, therefore, we rejoice to know that in a vast number of the pulpits of this city Christ is preached, yet is it not lamentable that in others the chief, if not the only aim not at the exciting or sensational in theme or sermon, but is that that will save souls? Is it not time that there be a manifest frowning upon the disposition to make the pulpit have such novel and strange themes announced, or to have the house of God sought just as one would go to a play? Is there not a universal outpouring of the Spirit that would quicken our ministers to cry out, "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," and the people to say as they go up to the house of God and take their seat before the man that fills the pulpit, "Sir, we would see Jesus."

INSTALLATIONS.

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, Rev. J. S. Easton was installed pastor of the church at Braddock's Fields, and Rev. D. H. Pollock pastor of the church at Bethesda.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

The *Christian Advocate* discusses this question, in view of the proposition that is made for a union of the evangelical churches. The following extracts are worth pondering:

Is our relationship to one another never forgotten? Do we always treat each other as brethren? Perhaps there is to-day no one thing that the followers of the Savior should more carefully consider than their treatment to each other—none question that ought more earnestly propose to himself than that which will conduct him to a thorough examination of his spirit, and words, and actions toward those who are so closely related to him. He himself is the standard. There is no indirect conversation and discussion enough about the propriety and importance of union. There is no lack of periodicals, and conventions, and agents devoted to exhortations that we should love one another. But the way, the only way, is first surely in the very exhortation there is a painful reflection on the character of the exhorter. What sort of a family or church is that where there is room for admonitions and importunities to be at peace within itself? What kind of brothers and sisters must they be where there has to be a platform and a convention, and agents and speeches called for, to get them to recognize each other as the children of the same parents, and live together as persons should who are so united? Nor is it a mere matter of inference that there are divisions and alienations from the one over them. Mr. A. G. Warfield, Jr., principal assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Nelsville Railroad, designed and has this work in charge, the plans and drawings of which are very complete.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE COAL TRADE.

The Cumberland coal is probably superior even to the best Pittsburgh coal for steam purposes. The Government now employs it extensively in the navy, and from the position of the mines, each of the Alleghenies, it must necessarily enter largely into the eastern consumption. The growth of the trade has been remarkable, and as a matter of interest to Pittsburgh coal men, I have copied from late files of the Cumberland *Civilian and Telegraph*, which is authority on this point, the following table which Mr. Will. H. Speer, the accurate miner, the editor, assures me is strictly correct:

Table exhibiting coal shipments by railroad and canal, and total from Cumberland, from 1842 to 1870:

	B. & O. R. R.	Canal.	Total.
1842	1,708		1,708
1843	10,000	182,000	192,000
1844	14,800		14,800
1845	24,653		24,653
1846	29,795		29,795
1847	52,940		52,940
1848	79,371		79,371
1849	142,449		142,449
1850	192,866	4,042	196,908
1851	174,701	82,978	257,679
1852	268,459	65,719	334,178
1853	270,219	91,757	361,976
1854	503,536	155,845	659,381
1855	478,456	183,786	662,242
1856	562,530	204,120	766,650
1857	649,912	116,574	766,486
1858	395,406	234,231	849,637
1859	426,512	297,842	724,354
1860	492,082	296,874	788,909
1861	172,075	97,599	269,674
1862	218,950	98,083	317,033
1863	531,503	216,792	748,345
1864	399,334	258,612	657,996
1865	849,256	241,227	990,483
1866	736,153	313,178	1,379,331
1867	735,660	458,153	1,193,813
1868	848,118	842,325	1,330,443
1869	665,491	805,209	1,900,000

Figures should be multiplied by 28 to reduce to bushels.

The boats used on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are made to fit lock chambers one hundred feet long by fifteen feet wide. They draw nearly five feet when loaded, and have a capacity of 120 tons.

With Pittsburgh towboats and barges the heavy column of shipments would appear on the water route. But it is interesting to know that the canal traffic, which is all in one direction, is rapidly increasing along side of a double track railroad. Last year the profits of the canal amounted to $320,000. Could the coal have been carried directly by water to Baltimore it would have been much larger.

Cumberland is assuredly in the right place for manufacturing and commerce, and with a double railroad connection with Pittsburgh, both places will be benefited.

PITTSBURGER.

BOURBON WHISKY,
Eight Years Old.
TEETH BRUSHES,
My own importation.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS,
Of Fine Quality and Beautiful Design.
BROWN SHERRY WINE,
Of a Rich, Luscious Flavor.
FARINA COLOGNE.
In Plain and Wicker Bottles.
SARG'S SHAVING SOAP.
Containing 30 per cent. Glycerine.
Cressler's Whooping Cough Compound,
A certain relief, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS
CURE
Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Bladder,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Back,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
Emaciation and General Debility.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor,
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. of Wood street and Second avenue,
d* PITTSBURGH.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.
Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. tf

FROM CUMBERLAND, MD.

Situation and Population of the Mountain City—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Saving of Distances to Tidewater and the National Capital—The Iron and Coal Deposits Around Cumberland—The Vast and Growing Coal Trade.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CUMBERLAND, MD., January 5, 1870.

Presuming that a letter from this point might not be uninteresting to your readers, I take the liberty of addressing your paper. Most Pittsburghers remember Cumberland as the place where they changed from cars to stage coaches when traveling homewards from Baltimore or Washington. But since the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, but little of the northwest travel seeks this route, though a large through business passes on its way here via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which, with its arms extending to Wheeling and Parkersburg on the Ohio, does a large percentage of the business destined for Cincinnati and the Southwest.

THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland has a population of about twelve thousand, and is beautifully situated among the outlying ridges of the Allegheny mountains at the confluence of Wells Creek and the Potomac, which are here powerful mountain streams. Their united volume flows in a meandering route between the States of Virginia and Maryland past Washington to the Chesapeake Bay. Cumberland, Allegheny county, Maryland, is to the east of Mt. Pitt-burgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, is to the West; both are situated in the midst of vast mineral deposits and the head of navigable water, though the water route is confined solely to the canal, of which more hereafter.

A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE.

The scenery about this miniature city is as charming as has been testified to by many tourists. With the smoke cleared off my Pittsburgh eyes, I walked a day or two ago with a friend to the top of Wills mountain, from whence a grand view up and down the Potomac is to be obtained; the historic hills of Maryland and Virginia blending together in the distant perspective. But I was more interested in the view immediately below our feet, where the "narrows," or Wills creek, had burst through the mountain. The heights and steepness on the sides of this gorge are almost alpine, while the old stone-arched National bridge and roadway along one side of the creek and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania, and Cumberland Coal and Iron Company railroads on the other, lent that charm of art to the picture which is so sure to be seized upon by the landscape painter. The city of Cumberland, a mile away, with its handsome churches, residences and bridges looked like the boy's toy block-houses spread upon the floor.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Through these narrows the old stage coaches used to rumble on their way to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and the route they took to the former city is now recognized as the best for railroad purposes east and west, as will be shortly demonstrated upon the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, or as your Uniontown correspondent more correctly styles it, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway. The completion of this road, it is confidently believed here, will rapidly develope business at this point, as the citizens seem determined to make old Cumberland a good deal more than a mere way station.

MANUFACTORIES OF CUMBERLAND.

There are now in operation in this place two foundries, with machine shops attached, a large steam furniture manufactory, three large steam tanneries, three steam saw and planing mills, one a custom cement mill, a railroad machine shop, and five canal boat yards. There are besides three weekly newspapers, viz: *The Civilian and Telegraph*, *The Alleghanian*, and *The Mountain City Times*—all giving diversified employment to a large number of men. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now building a very large rolling mill there. It will be furnished with two 150 horse power engines, and will have all the modern improvements. These works alone will give employment to two thousand men. There is also in Mount Savage, only nine miles distant on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, a new locomotive works.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE ROAD—THE SHORT ROUTE.

The citizens are anxiously awaiting the completion of the road to Pittsburgh, for it will be here where Baltimore and Pittsburgh will shake hands with each other in friendly rivalry. But as the distance will be nearly fifty miles shorter to Pittsburgh than to Baltimore, Pittsburgh, with the aid of its energetic press, will meet her rival at least on terms of equality. The distance saved by this route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore over the Pennsylvania Central, *via* Harrisburg, will be twenty-five miles, and to Washington, upon the completion of the branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Point of Rocks to the capital, now building, there will be a saving of seventy-three miles. These manifest advantages in saving distances, and with lighter grades for freight, will not be lost to intelligent travelers and shippers from Pittsburgh and Chicago. It is confidently believed here that the road will be open to Pittsburgh before the end of the present year. The Sand Patch tunnel, it is expected, will be completed by the end of August next.

VAST IRON AND COAL DEPOSITS.

The iron and coal deposits of this county are being rapidly developed by the different mining companies. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have now in operation a new and blast furnace of twelve tons per diem capacity. The Consolidation Coal Company have also a large furnace at Mt. Savage, in connection with a rolling mill manufacturing railroad iron. There is, near the city, a fine deposit of glass sand. Here, by the way, is where the glass was manufactured here. I was shown two specimens of the oldest glass ware made in 1813, in the shape of hats, said to be good things in tinder stories.

IMPORTANCE OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

Navigation on the canal is of course suspended for the winter, but I was much interested in the ice and sand barges, and the arrangements for loading coal on the boats. A company is now engaged in constructing a new coal wharf where nine boats, side by side, are to be loaded at once from the cars which pass over them. Mr. A. G. Warfield, Jr., principal assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Nelsville Railroad, designed and has this work in charge, the plans and drawings of which are very complete.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE COAL TRADE.

The Cumberland coal is probably superior even to the best Pittsburgh coal for steam purposes. The Government now employs it

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1870.

It was intimated a few days since that a scheme had been arranged between a clique in Congress and one in Wall street for advancing the gold premium. From the course of the market to-day, o. e would suppose there was some ground for the statement. Indeed, as was remarked, the slowness with which the premium has yielded for the past few weeks, has been the cause of much surprise and some disappointment, among those who anticipated such rapid results from the large outflow of gold from the National Treasury. The process of paying out thatgold interest has been going on during the past ten days, and yet gold seems to maintain a higher premium in the market than before it began. It is difficult to account for this anomalous fact as the forces in the exporting agencies industriously employed in New York to buoy up the premium, but there are doubtless other causes at work in the same direction which are not taken into the calculation, because not sufficiently understood by those who would have gold come down with a sudden leap to 10 or 15 per cent. above par in greenbacks.

In the first place there has been a trade finance since the beginning the past year of fully $80,000,000, including the interest due on our bonds held in Europe. The balance had to be met either by a drain upon our gold resources or by gold bearing bonds, to be ultimately redeemed in coin, and bearing coin interest in the interim. Large as this drain is, the heavy crops of the past year have enabled us to effect a more equal adjustment between our imports and exports than ever before. Thus from the port of New York alone the exports from June 29 to December 18, 1869, increased nearly $30,000,000, compared with the same period in 1868, whilst the imports for the same period show an increase of only $6,000,000, which is a clear gain of $23,500,000.

The *Herald* of yesterday says: It was strongly suspected that the stock cliques were assisting the bullish feeling in gold as a means to their end in stocks, for the impression is so general that the decline in the latter is the result of and that the decline in the former that a small advance in gold would lead to a sharp advance in stocks. Still the transactions were on a moderate scale, and in the intermediate dullness the Gold Room was rather disposed to merriment. Thus, the wires of the telegraph office in the Gold Room being silent, some of the anterious wags, who would fain have us believe that the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury occasionally indulges in a "flyer" on gold, sailfroad the situation by suspending a card inscribed: "No communication with Boutwell to-day."

—The market for Government loans rules fairly active and the price in the domestic market advances in response to the upward movement in the foreign market. The healthful tone of the message of Governor Geary, as to the obligation of the nation to maintain faith towards its creditors, in the full and prompt payment of the public debt, and the still more emphatic declaration on the same subject by Governor Hoffman, of New York, in his exceedingly able message to the Legislature of that State, are assurances from authoritative sources that will not fail to still further inspire confidence in the integrity of the nation. With the two most influential voices of these two largest States of the Union, spoken by Governors of opposite politics, every one must feel that reputation in any shape has no foothold in the United States, and with these further assurances on the point there can scarcely fail to be a higher appreciation of American credit.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '65	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	111½	112	111½
Gold	112½	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 7.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	122¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new ists, '65	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	111¾	¼	
U. S. Currency 6s	109½	½	

—The New York stock market exhibited a great deal of vigor and buoyancy to-day, and prices advanced from one to four per cent. The *Times* says: The advance in New York Central stock and scrip is not unreasonable, considering the heavy increase in the traffic of the consolidated line from the first month, as compared with the Central and Hudson receipts last year for the same months. The fiscal or railway year of the company dates from October 1, 1869. The first half yearly dividend of the Consolidated line will be paid in April next. The business of the first half of the first semi-annual term indicates a severe traffic for the whole year of nearly or quite *two millions of dollars per month.* The expenses of management under the consolidation are decidedly less than under the separate administration of the two roads, and with $24,000,000 or even $25,000,000 gross receipts per annum, the resulting profit must be far equal to the 8 per cent. per annum calculated upon as the income upon the $80,000,000 stock and scrip of the Consolidated Company.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 7, 1870.	10 00	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 00
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	102	101½	102¾	101¾	102⅜
Erie	23⅝	24¼	24¼	24	
Harlem					
Reading	95	95	95¼	94⅞	95
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	87⅞	87⅝	88	87⅝	88⅝
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Do preferred	84	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Rock Island	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
St. Paul		74¼		74½	
St. Paul preferred		86¼		86¼	
Toledo and Wabash		52		51	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne		88¼	88¾	88	
Chicago and Alton		141		144½	
Ohio and Mississippi		25		25¾	
Western Union Telegraph		37		37¾	
Pacific Mail		43¾		43¾	44
Adams Express		62		62	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		19½		19¾	
American M. U. Express					
United States Express		49¼		49	
Merchants Union Express					
Gold	121½	121¾	121¾	121¾	122⅜

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¼	102⅜	2¼	
Erie	23	24	1	
Harlem	13¾	13¾		
Reading	94⅝	95	⅜	
Mich. Central	117	117½	½	
Mich. Southern	86¼	88⅝	2⅜	
Illinois Central	132	132		
Cleve. and Pitts.	87	87¾	¾	
Chicago and North.	69	71⅝	2⅜	
do preferred	84	84¼	¼	
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	¼	
St. Paul	74¼	74¼		
do preferred	86½	86¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	50½	51	¾	
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	88¼	88		¼
Chicago and Alton	141½	144½	3	
Ohio and Miss	24¾	25¾	1	
Western U. Tel	32	32¾	¾	
Pacific Mail	42¾	44	1¼	
Adams Express	62	62		
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¼	19¾	½	
American M.U. Ex.	36	36		
United States Ex.	49½	49		½
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1870. }

Trade continues inactive in nearly all branches of business, and in no one can we make any special remarks of interest. Values have undergone very little change for some time past. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 7@7½ ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—Market quiet, with a fair stock on the market. We quote common at $2 medium at $2 50, prime at $3 and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—Demand moderate with fair receipts. We quote good to extra roll at 32@35. Common grades are nominally 25@28c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Dull; sales of good to choice small at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½c; S. C. shoulders at 15½c; rib sides 17@18c; clear sides 19c; hard in tierces 17½c; hard in buckets 18c; hard in kegs 18½c; hard in half bbls 19½c. F. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3-lb cadies 22c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—Market dull; sales of Western Reserve at 17c, Hamburg 17½c Ohio Factory 18c, Ohio Extra at 18½@18½c. New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 29@30c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $11@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 11@12c ₱ lb for prime to choice articles.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 00@12 50 ₱ cwt, as to size and condition.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $8 00@8 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 20 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Receipts good and market dull and prices nominal as to quality and size of barrel. We quote at $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED—We quote the following retail from at 5@8c ₱ dozen. Preserved at 22@30c ₱ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Sales at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bale.

HIDES—Sales at 3c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 45, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 50c on the track, and 55@60c ₱ bushel, from store.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 85, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY, GAME ETC.—The market is bare of dressed turkeys, with an active demand, especially for chickens. We quote dressed turkeys at 18@20c, and chickens at 14@15c, geese 10c ₱ lb, live chickens, by coop, 5@6c ₱ pair. Venison, whole carcass, 10@12c; venison saddles, 21@25c ₱ lb; pheasants, $1 00 ₱ pair; quails, $2 50 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 40c ₱ pair, and squirrels 25@25c ₱ pair.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 240 lbs and $3 ₱ bbl dried.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@98c; shorts at 1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, and a good supply on the market. Prices have undergone very little change for some time past. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grades $4 25@5 25 ₱ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ bbl. Cornmeal—pure new granulated $1 60 ₱ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—There is little activity in grain but holders seem firm. Red winter wheat is in better request at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Choice new corn is in fair request at 54c ₱ bushel on the track. Rye continues nominally from 90c@$1 ₱ bushel. Barley—Two-rowed is dull at $1 00@1 05c ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 00; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, January 7, 1870. }

The market yesterday was dull, with only a few sales reported. At the close crude oil seemed weak at 12½@12⅝c ₱ gallon. Refined oil was also weaker. The sales reported were:

CRUDE OIL.

500 bbls s. n. January	12½c
1,000 bbls s. n. January (40 to 45) at	12½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls January at	30 c
1,000 bbls January at	30½ c
500 bbls January at	29½c
1,000 bbls February at	30 c
1,000 bbls February at	30¼ c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 7.—Market quiet; tending downward; nothing doing; sellers at $1 20 lower creek; $1 25@1 60 buyers Parker's run.

SHAMBURG, January 7.—Market quiet; no particular change from last week; 3 new oil wells. Some inquiry to-day, but no desire to sell at present; only sales of 1,000 bbls refined at 30c.

NEW YORK, January 7, 12:10 P. M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—P. L. S. to W. Snee, S. & Co., 250 bbls refined, 30c. Weak.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 12:00 M.—Market quiet and steady, with prices firm, closing with an active demand for crude and limited series at increased prices. Lines rather neglected, buyers and sellers being considerably apart in their views; 1,000 bbls crude February 30¾c bid, 30¾c asked; February and March 30¾@31c; February 31c bid, 31½c asked. Crude 15c. Sales 1,000 bbls January at 30c; 500 do January 29c; 2,000 do February 30c; 1,000 do February, half February, at 30¼c, and 500 do, each February and March, 30½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Overton & Sowers.....1,220 | Crystal Refinery.. 415
J. Wilkins.....220 | McKelvy Bros.....240
Total.....2,095

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 561 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Keystone Ref. Co., 256 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Shipments Refined.....817 bbls

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, January 8, 1870. }

The market for crude irons is unusually dull and quiet. The transactions since our last report have been unusually light for these descriptions. Prices are nominally unchanged, yet the transactions were so trifling as to scarce indicate prices.

Receipts of forge irons continue pretty liberal, but this for the better grades have mostly been required on old contracts.

Foundry irons of the finer grades continue to arrive freely, but the sales are only made at irregular rates.

Common Foundry grades are more inquired for, and we learn of negotiations pending for lots of considerable magnitude.

We have quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

2-0 tons medium grey forge to arrive	$36 00—39 days
250 tons open grey forge from yard	37 50—5 mos.
200 tons common close grey and mottled	36 00—6 mos.
200 tons grey neutral mixture	37 00—6 mos.
150 tons grey neutral mixture	37 00—6 mos.
70 tons grey neutral mixture	37 50—4 mos.
150 tons mottled red short	36 00—6 mos.
121 tons common grade close grey forge	35 50—6 mos.
200 tons extra fine charcoal forge	50 00—6 mos.
45 tons No. 3 foundry	38 00—4 mos.
Rock	47 00—5 mos.
37 tons No. 2 foundry, Hanging Rock	45 00—4 mos.
58 tons No. 2 common	43 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

3-0 tons anthracite	$37 00—4 mos.
70 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos.
90 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 extra	43 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 extra	43 00—6 mos.
10 ton anthracite	37 50—4 mos.

December Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore, by the following railroads during December:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

BITUMINOUS COAL-SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	Hallman & H	6
do Allegheny	Bryan & Caughey	49
J. Painter & Co	Graff, Byers & Co	12
J. W. Porter	Graff, Byers & Co	6
Lewis, Oliver & P	Everson P. & Co	24
Lewis, Richards & Co	Riter, Conley & Forge	2
Superior Iron Mills	Iron Co	2
Lewis, Richards & Co	Hallman & H	6
Loomis & Collard	Hutchinson, G & Co	16
J. R. Herron & Co	Park Bros & Co	6
Brady's Bend I. Co	Union Iron Mills	10
John Moorhead		23
Total		763

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	J. Moorhead	161
Bryan & Caughey	122	R. Wister
Riter, Conley & Co	53	Rainer
J. W. Porter	64	Hallman & H
Lyon, Shorb & Co	27	Lyon Shorb & Co
A. Garrison	2	McIntosh & Co
Total		535

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ore.	p. metal.	Blooms	Total.
J. Resmer	13		13
Chess, S. & Co		6	6
McKnight, P. & Co	13		13
G. Bennett & Co	30	3	33
Zug & Co	18		18
Park Bros. & Co	8		8
J. Wood, Sons & Co	7		7
Lewis, R. D. & Co	23		23
J. W. Porter		6	6
Bryan & Caughey		1	1
Dilworth, R. & Co	6		6
Union Iron Works	6	1	7
Chicago and Action	145		145
Nimick & Co	22	15	37
Schoen Springer, B. & Co	118	11	129
Brady's Bend I. W.	14		14
Rees, Graff & D.	10		10
Everson, P. & Co	9		9
Brown & Co	6		6
Graff, Byers & Co	2		2
Graff, Byers & Co	2	1	3
Coleman, R. & Co	5		5
Singer, N. & Co		5	5
Hut. Glass & Co	4	2	6
W. Clyde & Co	1		1
Painter & Sons	1	1	2
Loomis & Collard	17	17	34
Hallman & H	12		12
Totals	369	58	29	448

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	J. Moorhead	5
McKnight, P. & Co	8	H. Woodsides
Brown & Co	3	McKnight & Co
Total		18

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	J. Moorhead	45

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	Brady's Bend I Co	3
Bryan & Caughey	Hallman & H	4
Brown & Co	Hutchison, G & Co	3
Hussey, Wells & Co		21
Total		45

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, metal.....2 | Bryan & Caughey, m.....2
Total.....4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Everson, P & Co, o.....2 | Shoenberger, B & Co, o.....9
Graff, B & Co, o.....1
Total.....12

Provisions at Milwaukee.

MESSRS. Oliver & Hart, in their last circular, report the provision trade of the past week as quite unsatisfactory, and as long as Western values rule proportionately higher than Eastern prices, we can hope for but little improvement. There is positively no margin for a movement in either products or hogs to consuming markets. There is a feverish anxiety on the part of packers and operators. Present prices preclude the possibility of an active trade. The week just closed shows an accumulation in stocks, perhaps less in new pork than in other products.

The stocks of meats in Milwaukee on the 1st inst., were:—Mess pork, 8,300 bbls; mess ordinary, 4,900 bbls; clear pork, 250 bbls; prime mess, 1,200 bbls; extra prime, 1,000 bbls; prime lard, 1,650 tierces; sweet pickled hams, 2,100 lbs; shoulders, 1,210,000 lbs; Cumberlands, 210,000 lbs; short clear sides, 780,000 lbs; short rib, 90,000 lbs.

We may safely estimate the packing at 100,000 hogs in the round numbers, average weight 260 lbs. The total packing last year averaged 214 lbs per hog. The total receipts by rail were 55,000 @ 57,620, and we estimate receipts from farmers' teams at 2,196—this we consider a low estimate. Total receipts last year to 1st of January, 95,983. Receipts of hogs for the next ten days promise to be fair, perhaps more from accumulations at interior points than from fresh deliveries from farmers—the latter hogs now being almost entirely dressed, packers paying 10@10½c, no shippers buying. We quote our market very dull with tendency downwards; packers do not press their stocks upon the market, but quite free sellers at quotations when any orders are to be filled. We quote:

Pork—Mess, $27 25; mess ordinary, $26 37; prime mess, $24 50; extra prime, $20 50; rumps $22 00.

Green meats—Shoulders, 10c; rough sides, 12½c; short ribs, 15½c; Cumberland, 12½c; boxed meat 12½c extra; sweet pickled hams, 14½c; kettle lard, 17½c; No 1 do 16@16½c.

Cured Meats—Shoulders, 10½c; rough sides, 12½c; short ribs, 15½c; Cumberlands, 12½c.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, January 8, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar Iron	3½@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5 @ 5½
Heavy Band	4½@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	5 @5½
Round and Square	4½@ 5
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5
Roller Iron	6 @6½
Tank Iron	5½@ 6

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4½@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @4½
Nail Rods	5½@ 6
Cast Screw Iron	5½@ 6¼

	American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	8¾	9¾	9
" 18 to 24	8¾	7¾	9¼
" 25 to 26	9	7¾	9¾
" 27	8¾	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10 to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
5d and 6d " "	5 00
4d and 3d " "	5 00
2½ and 3d " "	5 50
2d " "	6 00
10 fine " "	7 25
8 fine " "	7 25
Clinch " "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 50; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 1⅝ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—6c above common 4d.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ₱ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards. Nails—12½c ₱ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122⅝@122¾.

NEW YORK, January 7—P. M.

REVIVAL OF SPECULATION.

Wall street was excited to-day; the Long Room was crowded, brokers eagerly bidding for stocks, under which prices advanced sharply, with greater excitement prevailing in the Gold Room. The fluctuations were frequent and mainly in the upward direction. The cause assigned for the buoyancy and activity is the prospect we purchase of some West India island and an increase in the volume of currency, but there is no doubt that the return of some prominent chiefs leaders to the street is the real explanation. The indications point to a sharp revival of speculation in Wall street, and important movements in future.

FAILURE.

The failure of R. W. Martin, Jr., broker, is announced.

MONEY.

Money plenty at 7 ₱ cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD.

American gold firmer, opening at 121¾, advancing and closing at 122⅝@122¾. Carried rate—2 ₱ cent. per day. Clearances $6,000,000. The *Commercial* says the bulk of the gold received by the Assistant Treasurer again entered the ring under the leadership of Fisk, Gould & Co., commencing at 121¾ and 122, and ended by a leading merchant, who invested $2,000,000, Jay Gould, $1 to sell, also put in $2,000,000. Over $10,000,000 Oct. 1 orders bought up $10,000,000 more, and are unchanged in every respect. Gold was borrowed by Jay Gould, Mr. Fisk has bought largely. European brokers have been rushed to their agents here to buy freely, with the avowed purpose of bulling the market.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81, 116¾@117; do '62, 114½@114⅝; do '64, 114½@114⅝; do '65, 114¼@114⅜; do new, 113⅝@113¾; do '67, 113½@113⅝; do '68, 113½@113⅝; Pacifics, 105¾@106¾. The offerings were small.

STATE SECURITIES

Firm. Missouris 87; old Tennessees 52¾; new do 47¾; North Carolinas 43¾; new 28¾.

STOCKS

Active and higher, closing strong. Canton 50; Cumberland 26. Western Union 32. Quicksilver 15. Maripesas 8. preferred 13. Adams Express 62¾. Wells Fargo 19¾. Merchants' Union 36. Pacific Mail 44¼@44¾. New York Central 102¾@103. Erie 24¼@24½. Reading 95¼@95¾. Michigan Central 117½@118. Lake Shore 88½@88¾. Illinois Central 132. Cleveland and Pittsburgh 87¾@88. Chicago and Rock Island 100¾@101. Rock Island 103¾@104. Northwest 75¼@75½; do preferred 84¾@85. Fort Wayne 88¼@88¾. Ohio and Mississippi 25¾@25¾. Toledo and Wabash 51¾@52. Terre Haute 25¾@26; do preferred 44½@45. Chicago and Alton 144½; do preferred 144½. Ohio and Mississippi 25¾. Chicago and Indiana Central 50¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Calumet 60. Hecla 75. Quincy 91. Pewabic 37. Exchange balances $66,218,000, including $4,000,000 in currency.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 7, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Scarce at ¼ premium selling.

WHEAT—Firmer, active and 2@2½c higher for No 1; sales at 84@85c. No 2 is higher; early sales at 77¾@78c, later at 77½c, closing with buyers at 77¾c, and sellers at 77½c.

CORN—None active and firmer; sales of No 2 at 74¼@ 74½c, closing at 74½@74¾c buyers 60 days.

OATS—Quiet and a shade stronger at 40@40½c for No 2 for spot.

RYE—Quiet and firm at 72c for No 1, and 68c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 75@80c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at 90c.

BRAN—Sales at 11½@11¾c for common to choice.

MESS PORK—Firm at $27 50@28 00 cash and seller February; prime mess nominal at $21 00@21 50; standard and ⅛c higher at 16c cash, 16¼c seller February. Meats—prime shoulders 9½c; short ribs 13½c; short clear 9½@9¾c; hams firmer and ½c higher at 11½@11¾c green. Lard—prime steam 15½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $10@11, closing at $10@ 10 75 for good to choice packing.

LIVE HOGS—Dull at $8 00@8 40 for light shipping to $8 50@8 75 for choice to extra.

CATTLE—Quiet and 25@50c lower, at $2 50@5 25 for common to good cattle; $5 40@5 75 for choice to medium; $5 80@6 50@ for good to extra prime steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,000 bales at 29½c for middling upland; receipts 6,671 bales; cull and unchanged; sales 3,400 bbls at $5 @6@6 ₱ bbl for common to choice state; $5 15@6 25 for extra western. Whisky a shade firmer; sales of 400 bbls at 92c@$1 00. Wheat—No 1 and 2 slightly more active in buyers favor; sales 13,000 bush at $1 10 for No 1 spring; $1 19@1 20 for No 2 do; the latter an extreme; $1 26 for inferior winter red western; $1 25@1 30 for good do; $1 30@1 32 for lower western; $1 45@1 50 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Corn—Receipts 18,000 bushels for 1 shade firmer; sales 18,600 bushels at $1 12@1 21 for mixed Western; $1 20@1 21 for Canada West; $1 22@1 23 for prime mixed Western; sales of 2,800 bush at $1 09@1 10 for state; $1 27@1 28 for Canada West. Receipts 12,800 bush; dull, irregular and declining; sales 23,000 bush at 90@90½c for new mixed western; 92c for old mixed western; oats were 87@$1 00 for new white southern; old mixed western to tolunaid at $1 05@1 07. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats—Pork firmer; sales 25,000 bbls; mess, $27 50@28 00 for new; $28 00@28 50 for old; prime mess $21 50@22 00; prime $20 00@20 50; extra prime $19 00@19 50. Beef—Extra India quiet at $30@32 ₱ tierce. Prime mess quiet at $12@13 ₱ bbl. Beef hams quiet at $28@30 ₱ bbl. Cut meats—Pickled hams 12½@13c; pickled bellies 13½@14c; pickled shoulders 11c; pickled rib sides 13½@14c. Lard—Prime steam 15½c; kettle 16@16½c. Butter—Ohio quiet at 30@32c; Western dull at 30@35c; State dull at 32@38c. Cheese—Ohio quiet at 17@18c; Western dull at 17@18c; State dull at 18@19c. Whisky—Sales at 92c@$1 00 ₱ gallon. Petroleum—Crude quiet at 12½c; refined quiet; crude to ship 12½c; refined 25½c. Rosins—Strained $2 90@3 00. Tallow—Quiet at 9½@9¾c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, 7-32d; sail, ⅜d. Wheat to Liverpool, by steam, 8d; sail, 7½d. Corn to Liverpool, by steam, 7½d; sail, 7d.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Flour steady, superfine $4 @4 50. Wheat steady; red $1 20@1 25; white steady; new yellow $1@$1 05. Oats steady at 56@57c. Provisions dull; mess pork $28 50@29 00. Lard steady; new 16½@16¾c. Provisions dull and declining. Whisky quiet at 99c@$1 02.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Flour fairly active and firmer for low grades; prices unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 26@1 35. Corn firm and higher; white 72@73c. Oats steady at 56c. Rye $1 10. Provisions easier and prices weak, but nominally unchanged. Whisky in good inquiry and scarce at 97@98c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 7.—Cotton market steady; low middling 26c; good ordinary 25c. Flour—red $4 10; amber $4 15; white $4 20. Corn $1. Rye $1. Oats 55c. Barley $1 20. Flour—in demand and firmer. Bacon—clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14½c; hams 18c; city cured hams 19c. Bulk meats—clear sides 15½c; clear ribbed do 15c; shoulders 12c. Butter 30@35c. Lard 16½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 7.—Four active. Wheat dull and without material change; amber sold at $1 03, buyers at $1 03½; No 1 red $1 06, No 2 red sold at $1 03, white $1 02½ bid; No 1 white Michigan $1 15@1 16 closing at the inside. Corn—old 1 mixed sold at 76c, buyers bid; new 76c; no grade 62½c. Oats—No. 1 held at 45c, with 47c bid. Clover seed a shade better. Dressed hogs 10½@11¼c, dividing on 50.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Live stock market—receipts heavy; 25,000 cattle and 12,000 hogs. Beeves bear without weakening. There is already less firmness, and a few cattle are remained unsold. Beeves are nearly sustained, only some very mean little 4cent lots of 3-year-old steers and heifers sold a trifle lower; nothing was good enough to go over 17c. Texans sold at 11@15c. Milch cows, $50@$100 ₱ head. Calves @ 6½c.

Sheep—Arrivals to day 6,600, which are samp'e, prices largely sustained, and stock nearly sold. A very mean lot of Canadas sold at a car of 83 lbs at 6½c, and a car of 75 lb State at 6c; 4 cars Ohio 85 lb at 7¼c, and a car of Canadas 80 lbs at 6½c.

Barely five cars of live hogs arrived. They have gone to the 6c@6½c in a straight way. Dressed advanced to 12¾@13c, with western at 12¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Dry Goods—The market continues fairly and steady for most descriptions of goods. In p ints and cottonades there is a moderate supply for the early Southern trade, and prices are of general opening as yet, and prices not fully established. Ginghams are firm, and Lancaster Kentucky jeans at

The Daily Commercial.

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CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—*Nothing* of importance to the public transpired at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office *yesterday.*

MEETINGS.—East *Birmingham* Council meets on Tuesday *evening.* The Central Board of Education meets on the afternoon of the same day.

ERROR.—In noticing the receipts paid into the *City* Treasurer by the Salt Inspector, Mr. *Goff*, the types made us say $4 32. The amount should have been $94 32.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.—The total indebtedness of the City of Pittsburgh does not exceed $3,000,000, of which $2,100,000 is railroad indebtedness.

ACCIDENT.—At Layton's Station, Connells-Railroad, yesterday morning, the cars of a train were thrown from the track and partly wrecked. No other damage was done.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was called for yesterday afternoon, but as there was not a quorum of members present, it was postponed until 10½ o'clock this morning.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS will hold their final meeting on next Thursday evening. On the Friday following the new Councils will meet for the purpose of organizing and inaugurating the Mayor elect.

DIED AT PHILADELPHIA.—James Negley, son of Hon. James S. Negley, M. C. for this district, died at Philadelphia early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, George G. Negley, East Liberty, at two o'clock this afternoon.

STREET WALKERS ARRESTED.—Celia Burns, a street walker, and Adam Baker, were arrested last evening on Sixth avenue, for disorderly conduct, and conveyed to the lock-up. A short time afterwards Kate Johnston and Annie Wilson were arrested at the same place, on the same charge.

G. A. R., POST No. 151.—Following are the officers of the above Post, for the ensuing year: P. C., Philip Hoer; Sr. Vice, John J. Hertzog; Jr. Vice, John Schwartz; Adjt., Thomas E. Keen; Q. M., F. Wilicox; O. of D., Robert Scott; O. G., J. Jeffries. Delegates to Convention, G. S. Wood, D. A. Jones and James H. Burtt.

A LADY INJURED.—An old lady, whose name we failed to learn, was severely injured yesterday morning at eleven o'clock on Federal street, above the North Common. A number of boys were sliding on the pavement, and as she was walking down the street, a sled ran against her and knocked her down, injuring her severely. She was carried into a house near by and medical aid summoned.

TAKEN TO NEW BRIGHTON.—John Finney, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, was taken to New Brighton during the day by Officer Funkhouser. Finney denies the charge utterly. He states that his wife would not have bought the goods on credit except at the earnest solicitation of the men she dealt with; that he gave his note for the amount at ten per cent. interest; that the note is now due for several days yet, and that he never represented that he was the owner of a brick yard, or that he was anything but the laborer of some clay and sand.

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We have received from the reliable and well known real estate agents and dealers, Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth avenue, No. 1 of Volume IV, of the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." Hereafter this very valuable publication will be issued monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore. It is designed for gratuitous circulation and is justly regarded as the standard reference of all persons interested in the sale or purchase of real estate. We conceive the idea of advertising property of any description through its pages to be a grand one as no better avenue for reaching the parties wanted could possibly be selected. The publication will be supplied free of cost to any person calling for it, or can be obtained at the office of the publishers. Messrs. Croft and Phillips are gentlemen with whom we have had large business experience, and we can commend them to our friends as high toned, honorable and fair dealing gentlemen, with whom it is a great pleasure to have dealings.

City Water Works—The New Pumping Engine.

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Beeson, Mrs. W., Cincinnati, O	3
Beck & Co., S. Hallers, Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Bennett, Mrs., Wilkinsburg, Pa	1
Batschafter, American, New York, N. Y	3
Bradley, Mrs. S., Xenia, O	3
Cochran, Jas., Sedgewick, Pa	3
Colwell, Basil, Washington, Pa	3
Crocks, R. S., Leesville, O	3
Dalzell, Robt., Allegheny City, Pa	3
Delim, M., New York, N. Y	3
Eastman, Prof. H. G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y	3
Ezbert, Miss Sallie, Bedford, Ill	3
Elliott, C. B., Brownsville, Pa	1
Elkin, Mrs. Phene, Forest P. O., Pa	3
Fry, Geo. W., Cincinnati, O	3
Graff, Miss Mary, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Gribbin, Miss Alice, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Hillyer Mackay & Co., New York	3
Jeffrey, Robt. Woodville, Pa	3
Knap, J. P. & R. H., Allegheny City, Pa	3
Myler, Theo., Allegheny City, Pa	3
Manning, C. P., Chattanooga, Md	3
Molloy, Mrs. F. D., Terre Haute, Ind	3
Moore, Rev. J., Pottstown, Pa	3
Molinari, Charley, New York	3
Morton, A. R., Connellsville, Pa	3
McCune, Mitlioff & Co., Columbus, O	3
McFadden, M., Saxonburgh P. O., Pa	3
McMullin, John, newkirkez, Pa	3
McNaughton, Nancy J., New Concord, O	3
Okie, Mrs. J. R., Linwood, Pa	3
Paxton, Rev. J. R., Baltimore, Md	3
Runner & Co., Messrs., Sharon, Pa	3
Rogner, John, Indiana, Pa	3
Shollenburger, A. T., Rochester, Pa	3
Trader, T., Uniontown, Pa	3
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FIRST QUARTER.

No.	Class.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
16.	Passenger steamers	6,252·95	$832 98
27.	Towing boats	6,017·80	818 28
3.	Freight boats		900 00
75.	Pilots licensed		750 00
Total		12,270·35	$3,131 26

SECOND QUARTER.

12.	Passenger steamers	3,198·40	$416 38
2.	Ferry boats	180·31	52 81
16.	Towing boats	3,740·68	510 95
3.	Freight boats	907·43	91 98
66.	Engineers licensed		660 00
75.	Pilots licensed		750 00
Total		8,034·82	$2,483 85

THIRD QUARTER.

8.	Passenger steamers	2,359·52	$285 77
7.	Ferry boats	591·43	179 09
2.	Towing boat	809·11	182 25
2.	Freight boats	390·35	62 32
27.	Engineers licensed		270 00
42.	Pilots licensed		420 00
Total		4,328.41	$1,399 43

FOURTH QUARTER.

6.	Passenger steamers	2,578·20	$248 92
1.	Ferry boat	31·19	3 84
48.	Towing boats	12,644·87	1,599 47
1.	Freight boat	19·45	25 00
27.	Engineers licensed		270 00
75.	Pilots licensed		750 00
Total		15 472 01	$3,385 31

RECAPITULATION.

156.	Steamers	40,103·59	$5,169 85
256.	Engineers licensed		2,560 02
267.	Pilots licensed		2,670 00
Totals		40,103·59	$10,399 85

During the year one second engineer was injured fatally, by the explosion of a steam pipe. One hundred and twenty old and new sheets of boiler iron have been condemned; four steamboat boilers have been condemned; eight boiler heads have been condemned; one steamers have been rebuilt; five flues of boilers have been repaired; one collision was investigated and settled; eight steamers have gone out of service.

Below we have a recapitulation of the tonnage of steamers inspected at the ports of Wheeling and Cincinnati during the year ending December 31, 1869; also the amount received from same, and also receipts from licenses issued to engineers and pilots. It might be proper to state that Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincinnati constitute the Seventh District, of which Messrs. Dickinson and Walker are the Inspectors:

PORT OF WHEELING.

No.	Class.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
68.	Steamers	10,383·05	$1,360 54
86.	Pilots licensed		860 00
87.	Engineers licensed		870 00
Total		10,383·05	$3,510 54

PORT OF CINCINNATI.

105.	Steamers	31,182·24	$3,382 15
251.	Pilots licensed		2,510 00
229.	Engineers licensed		2,229 00
Total		31,182·24	$8,612 15

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry House, indicted for the larceny of lead, John A. Warden prosecutor, the jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded for sentence.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Jackson, colored, and his wife, Kate Jackson, white, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on Duquesne street, Eleventh ward. Officer Davis was prosecuting witness. The jury found a verdict of not guilty as to Jackson, but guilty as to his wife.

John Goltz plead guilty to an indictment of larceny charging him with stealing an overcoat from Frederick Schneider. The prisoner had been in jail for thirteen weeks, and in view of the fact the Court was lenient, and sentenced him to the workhouse for three months.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. J. Robinson and N. M. Clark, indicted for riot at the house of Mrs. Bliss, on Wayne street, on the 16th of July, 1868. Before the parties were arraigned, T. Haines, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not set forth that the parties had assembled with riotous intent. The Court overruled the motion and the trial proceeded. The case is still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of A. Aaronson vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, reported yesterday, was argued, but the Court declined to charge the jury until this morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

Frederick Keffes vs. Charles Hebler. *Sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Hampton.

The case of John Hopkins vs. Henry Kleber, before reported, was argued yesterday, but the Court will not charge the jury until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Mary Andrews vs. Wm. Ward, John Ward and James Johnson. Action in replevin to recover possession of house-hold furniture seized for rent on a landlord's warrant. On trial.

United States Courts at Erie—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

In the United States District Court at Erie on Wednesday, Judge McCandless presiding, on motion of G. F. Cutler, Esq., the case of the United States vs. J. M. Jenkins, indicted for unlawfully opening a letter, was continued to the July term, at Erie.

The case of the United States vs. John Wright and James Wright, distilling without payment of special tax, without bond, and without bonded warehouse, was, by Hon. Wilson McCandless, certified from the District into the Circuit Courts, and marked for trial at this term by Judges McKennan and McCandless.

The Hon. Wm. McKennan announced that the appointing of a clerk for the Circuit Court was vested in the Circuit Judge alone, but that he had availed himself of the advice of Hon. Wilson McCandless in the selection, and would appoint H. D. Gamble, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, with the exception of the Court held at Williamsport. Mr. Gamble was required to give bonds in $2,000 and deposit the seal with the Clerk of the District Court.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the case of the United States vs. J. R. Davis, *alias* E. F. Hallett, First count, having counterfeit Treasury notes in his possession with intent to pass, &c. Second count, attempting to pass the same. A true bill. The prisoner was duly arraigned and the indictment read to him. He plead not guilty and was remanded to jail for trial.

An indictment was also returned against Wm. Spencer, charged with preparing for the stealing of letters.

In the Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, the case of George Barker vs. Dale et al. was taken up. The object was to decide the question at law, the facts being admitted, whether the non-performance of the covenant or condition to bore for oil on the territory as specified would or would not interfere with the claim of the lessee to the use of the property and right to enter on the same for mining purposes, as long as oil was found in the limit of twenty-five years, as set forth in the lease. The argument had not been concluded at the time of adjournment on Wednesday afternoon.

Administrator's Sale of Dry Goods.

Everybody who wishes to economize in the purchase of dry goods is just now taking advantage of the great sale going on at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, where rare bargains are offered. The entire stock of goods, embracing every variety of dress goods domestics, etc., and valued at two hundred thousand dollars, has been marked down in price to such a minimum that the purchasers are the only persons who profit by the sales. It is seldom, if ever, such an opportunity to secure valuable goods at low prices is presented, and we advise those who fail to take advantage of it will lose largely in their purchases hereafter. The sale will last but thirty days, as it is absolutely necessary to close up the affairs of the estate of the late J. W. Barker, and the administrators have placed the valuation on the stock so low that all must be sold. We therefore urge upon our readers who favor retrenchment in their domestic expenses to attend the sale, for knowing the opportunity offered to save in their purchases they will improve it.

J. W. Barker, Jr., arrived in the city yesterday from New York, and received a cordial welcome from his hosts of friends here. The additional weight of business recently assumed by him, does not appear to have had much effect upon him, as he is as full of energy and enterprise as ever.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pure Old Cognac Brandy.

An elegant article, imported in flat flasks—a convenient form for travelers. Sold at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Latest from the Ladies.

Since the introduction of Phalon's Vitallia or Salvation for the Hair, ladies who formerly used dyes, are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and with all so superior as a means of renewing the color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used. TuThs

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TuF

Multitudes of People

Require an alterative, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is no imposition. TTuS

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Our Friends

Should examine Marshall's Onlancock Cove Oysters before purchasing. Only $5 50 and $6 00 per barrel. Steel & Bro., 196 and 198 Third street.

Silver Plated Ware.

For the latest designs—plain, chaste and elaborate—see R. E. Breed & Co.'s stock, 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

Diseases of the Scalp

Produce gray hair and baldness!
Use
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer
Will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.
Our treatise on the hair sent free by mail.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Proprietors. MWF

Elegant Tea Sets.

An unlimited assortment of China ware, embracing new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references, Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. 14

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Attract Universal Attention.

The stock of elegant plain and durable silver plated and China ware to be found at 100 Wood street.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 8th, 1870:

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Miss Lyde
Ballard Miss V
Bellmon Mrs J
Berrell Miss A
Brook Miss Mat-tie
Bulmer Miss Ellen
Case Mrs